

SATISFACTION WITH ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

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TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1922

TWO CENTS  
In Greater New York  
THREE CENTS  
Within 200 Miles  
FOUR CENTS  
Elsewhere

**Lewis Asks U. S. to Take Over Mines, Work Them**  
Union Chief Tells House Committee Workers See Control by Government as Only Hope of Relief  
**Willing to Meet With Operators**  
**Says Peace in Industry Hinges on Unionization of Men in Every Field; Scores Owners' Attitude**

By Gilman Parker  
WASHINGTON, April 3.—John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, today told the case for the striking miners before Congress and through that body officially before the American people.

Out of the voluminous mass of data he presented in arraying the position of the miners and in arraying the stand of the operators there were two cardinal facts overshadowing all else at the close of the day's hearings before the House Committee on Labor, which is sitting in judgment on what Mr. Lewis has to say in connection with the Bland resolution calling for an investigation of the coal industry.

The first of these points was that the miners called upon Congress for nationalization of the country's coal mines.

The second was that Mr. Lewis, after declaring that they remain willing to meet the operators of the central competitive field in the hope of settling an amicable and reaching a new wage and working agreement, declared he would recommend to them that they meet any operators who would agree to operators provided such a combination is in control of a bituminous production tonnage sufficient to dominate the coal market and furnish the basis for all other district agreements with the union, as the central competitive field has figured in the past.

World Unites All Fields  
Of what was nearly of equal importance to these two points was a statement of the miners' statement declaring that the miners' union could take care of the coal fields. Mr. Lewis, declaring that peace and stabilization in the industry would be impossible without unionization of the miners, in effect asked Congress to nationalize the coal fields.

The declaration favoring nationalization of the mines was based on the fact that the miners "have finally given up hope of the day when the operators in the matter of reforming the industry and placing it on a national basis."

Save Public Must Take Hand  
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Bandits Kill Two, Seize \$8,000 in Crowd's View  
Chicago Policeman and Officer of Loan Society Shot Dead at Door of Bank

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## Russia In the Red Shadow

The Famine Has Affected 100,000,000 Residents of a Once Productive and Prosperous Country and Only Profiteers Get Enough to Eat; Starving Peasants the Worst Sufferers

This is the second of a series of fifteen articles which present, The Tribune believes, the closest view of the real Russia that has yet been available.

Mr. Dickinson was for four years the historian of the American Relief Administration abroad. He has just returned from a trip through Soviet Russia, during which he visited more than three hundred villages and covered five thousand miles. He had unusual facilities for observation and inquiry, because he was unhampered by political or partisan bonds.

In a railway station—Thousands of people are packed on the floors, on bags of food and of old clothing. They live in such close proximity that vermin abound. They are the refugees from a famine district, moving they know not whither, searching for plenty and narrowed on the way. From this room every day twenty corpses are taken, victims of typhus, the scourge of crowding and dirt.

By Thomas H. Dickinson

CHAPTER II

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## Indict Five in New Wireless Light Said to Burn 3 Years

Four U. S. Inspectors at Ellis Island and Barber Are the First Accused in Sweeping Investigation

Say Bribes Reach \$1,500 a Day

\$25 to \$150 Is Paid by Aliens to Enter the Country, It Is Declared

Details of a system of graft involving the illegal admission of immigrants over a period of a year and to apparently spread as to cause government officials to believe that only a few of the offenders have been found out because public yesterday with the handing up to Federal Judge Mack of indictments against four immigration inspectors and one outsider. They are charged variously with accepting bribes in order to pass aliens into the country; conspiracy for the same purpose; alteration of government records; and admitting aliens in defiance of law.

These named in the indictment returned by the United States grand jury are William Alexander, William Leonard, John Donagan and Jeremiah Fitzgerald, all government inspectors under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, who, since the investigation instituted by Commissioner Robert E. Todd several weeks ago, either have been suspended from duty, dismissed or have resigned.

John Donagan, a barber charged with obtaining the unlawful admission of a relative suffering from a contagious disease, bench warrants for the arrest of all persons issued immediately following the filing of the indictments.

Graft Ring Is Widespread

According to Samson Selig, assistant United States attorney who prepared the case hand against the group unearthed by Commissioner Todd, a part of which was embraced in an account published in The Tribune three weeks ago, the investigation thus far has been directed toward the office of the Commissioner of Immigration and his assistants and determined to stamp out. The graft ring, known to involve landing agents of steamships, who are said in numerous instances to have conspired with certain inspectors to bring about the admission of aliens for fees ranging from \$25 to \$150 a person, and in cases where the alien in question would have been regularly admitted anyway, to have extorted money from them on the pretense that their papers had been tampered with.

Working with the inspectors were, besides the landing agents, relatives of aliens arriving on incoming liners and in some cases ticket agents.

One evidence shows that in a single day the graft has run for \$1,500 to \$1,600, said Mr. Selig. "In all of these cases in which indictments have been drawn the evidence has been obtained from his office of the Commissioner of Immigration. The investigation has been completed. The inspectors have been indicted. The relatives of aliens arriving on incoming liners and in some cases ticket agents.

There have been hints of graft in connection with the admission of aliens through Ellis Island and local steamship agents for two years back. During the administration of Commissioner Wallis, who preceded Mr. Todd as immigration Commissioner here, there were virtual admissions that the graft existed. Just what measures were taken to cope with the situation revealed in the evidence submitted to the grand jury recently by Mr. Todd and Mr. Selig.

Simple to Gain Admission

It was a simple matter to obtain the admission of a relative if one "stood up" with a landing agent, an inspector or ticket agent. It is declared that the simple to gain admission was a fee, large or small, depending on the financial ability of the persons wanting to enter the country.

One man who sought the admission of fourteen relatives due on a certain liner paid \$1,500 to the landing agent and landing agent, who did the job.

Every pound of church silver means forty pounds of bread for the starving, says a poster prominently displayed in the office of the New York

## New Wireless Light Said to Burn 3 Years

Cold "Bottled Sunlight" Declared to Have Been Made by Italian. Refusing \$250,000 for Patent

Secret Guarded in Jersey Laboratory

Lamp Once Charged Will Keep Going; No Current Needed, Says Inventor

Wireless light—the long-sought-for cold light, so-called—will be the next great development of the wireless era, if the plans of the Tomadelli Corporation, 15 Nassau Square, Jersey City, are brought to maturity.

"Bottled sunlight" is the way the company characterizes its product, declaring that the lights it manufactures will burn continuously for three years without any further application of electricity than that which energizes the lamp and sets them glowing in the Tomadelli laboratory where they are shipped out to their purchasers.

Close secrecy has marked operations of the corporation so far, and it was only yesterday that the officials of the Tomadelli Corporation, who are busy having the patent for the preliminary work that will result, it is said, in a public demonstration of the automatic electric shedders of "bottled sunlight" early in June and the subsequent placing on the market.

Self-Sustaining Incandescent

A concise and non-technical description of the lamp for which such revolutionary possibilities are asserted would be, according to one of the corporation's founders, that "it is a self-sustaining incandescent electric light which will burn for a long period of time without need of any current or electric power other than itself. The invention of which it is a part includes a dynamic apparatus for charging the lamp, and a device for inducing at the factory so that they can be turned out and guaranteed to remain lighted continuously for any desired period up to three years."

Attached to each lamp, it is said, will be a metallic device similar to the petals of a flower, which may be opened or contracted at will as light or heat is desired. Since, once started, the lamp cannot be extinguished.

Another remarkable feature of the Tomadelli light, it is declared, is that it produces light without any waste of energy in planting, or, in other words, that it embodies the "cold light" for whose discovery electrical engineers and scientists have spent years in vain.

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